

REPORT  
ON  
NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 31st October 1896.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	REMARKS.
BENGALI.		CALCUTTA.			
Weekly.					
1	"Bangavasi" ... ..	Calcutta	20,000		
2	"Basumati" ... ..	Ditto	.....		
3	"Hitaishi" ... ..	Ditto	800		
4	"Hitavadi" ... ..	Ditto	About 4,000		
5	"Mihir-o-Sudhakar" ... ..	Ditto	2,500		
6	"Navayuga" ... ..	Ditto	.....	24th October, 1896.	
7	"Sahachar" ... ..	Ditto	About 500	28th ditto.	
8	"Samay" ... ..	Ditto	3,000		
9	"Sanjivani" ... ..	Ditto	3,000		
10	"Som Prakash" ... ..	Ditto	800		
Daily.					
1	"Banga Vidya Prakashika"	Ditto	About 350	28th and 29th	ditto.
2	"Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika."	Ditto	1,000	27th and 28th	ditto.
3	"Samvad Frabhakar" ...	Ditto	1,250		
4	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	200		
5	"Sulabh Dainik" ...	Ditto	Read by 3,000	27th to 29th	ditto.
HINDI.					
Weekly.					
1	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto	2,000		
2	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto	10,000		
PERSIAN.					
Weekly.					
1	"Hublul Mateen" ...	Ditto	.....	12th and 19th	ditto.
URDU.					
Weekly.					
1	"Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide."	Ditto	310	22nd	ditto.
2	"General and Gauhariasfi"	Ditto	230		
BENGALI.		BURDWAN DIVISION.			
Fortnightly.					
1	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura	450		
2	"Ulubaria Darpan" ...	Ulubaria	700		
Weekly.					
1	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan	About 250		
2	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura	550		
3	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly	1,145		
BENGALI.		PRESIDENCY DIVISION.			
Weekly.					
1	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Murshidabad	826		
2	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi" ...	Berhampore	200		
3	"Pratihar" ... ..	Ditto	603		



No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	REMARKS.	
ORISSA DIVISION.						
URIYA.						
Monthly.						
1	"Brahma " ...	Cuttack ...	160		Only six copies have been issued since the paper was re- vived in January 1894. Some 200 copies of each issue are said to have been circulated, but no subscribers have been registered. This paper is said to have some circula- tion in the Division, but the number of subscribers could not be ascertained.	
2	"Indradhanu " ...	Ditto ...	.....			
3	"Shikshabandhu " ...	Ditto ...	...			
4	"Utkalprabha " ...	Mayurbhunj ...	.....	.....		
Weekly.						
1	"Sambalpur Hitaishini " ...	Bamra in the Central Provinces.	.....	2nd September 1896.		
2	"Samvad Vahika " ...	Balasore ...	190	3rd ditto.		
3	"Uriya and Navasamvad " ...	Ditto ..	309	2nd ditto.		
4	"Utkal Dipika " ...	Cuttack ...	450	5th ditto.		
PATNA DIVISION.						
HINDI.						
Monthly.						
1	"Bihar Bandhu " ...	Bankipur ...	500			
Weekly.						
1	"Aryavarta " ...	Dinapur ...	1,000	24th October, 1896.		
URDU.						
Weekly.						
1	"Akhbar-i-Al Punch " ...	Bankipur ...	500			
2	"Gaya Punch " ...	Gaya ...	400			
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.						
BENGALI.						
Weekly.						
1	"Hindu Ranjika " ...	Boalia, Rajshahi ...	195			
2	"Rangpur Dikprakash " ...	Kakina, Rangpur ...	180			
HINDI.						
Monthly.						
1	"Darjeeling Mission ke Masik Samachar Patrika."	Darjeeling ...	500	.....		
DACCA DIVISION.						
BENGALI.						
Fortnightly.						
1	"Kasipur Nivasi " ...	Kasipur, Barisal ...	244			
Weekly.						
1	"Barisal Hitaishi " ...	Barisal ...	.....			
2	"Charu Mihir " ...	Mymensingh ...	900			
3	"Dacca Prakash " ...	Dacca ...	2,400			
4	"Saraswat Patra " ...	Do. ...	About 440			
5	"Vikrampur " ...	Lauhajangha, Dacca ..	240			
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.						
Weekly.						
1	"Dacca Gazette " ...	Dacca ...	500			
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.						
BENGALI.						
Fortnightly.						
1	"Tripura Prakash " ..	Comilla ...	700			
Weekly.						
1	"Sansodhini " ...	Chittagong ...	120			
BENGALI.						
ASSAM.						
Fortnightly.						
1	"Paridarshak-o-Srihattavasi"	Sylhet ...	.....			





## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Hablul Mateen* of the 12th October has the following:—

England in the Eastern question.

The Armenian and Cretan insurrections may be ascribed partly to the Liberal party's hostile attitude towards the Sultan, and partly to the policy which Lord Salisbury's Government has followed in dealing with the Eastern question. Since the outbreak of the Armenian insurrection, Lord Salisbury's Government has been expecting that when the disorder in Turkey created by the Armenian rising will become unmanageable by the Sultan, the latter will be obliged to seek England's help, and will cease to insist upon the evacuation of Egypt at the instigation of Russia and France. But the Sultan remained all along true to the word which he had solemnly given to Russia and France. The Armenians, on the other hand, knowing full well that England is trying her best to release them from the Turkish yoke, have left no stone unturned to create disturbances in the Turkish empire. Unless, therefore, England changes her policy in regard to the Armenian question, peace in Europe will remain an uncertainty. England is, however, doing harm to herself by discontinuing her friendship with Turkey, which has existed since the time of Queen Elizabeth. Up to this time that friendship has been profitable to both the countries. If England goes to war with Turkey and even gains a victory, her gain will be more than counter-balanced by the loss she will suffer by displeasing her Muhammadan subjects all over the world.

HABLUL MATEEN,  
Oct. 12th, 1896.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

2. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 27th October ridicules the

The plague scare in Calcutta.

plague scare in the metropolis. Plague carts have already been built. This certainly beats the wise Brahman of Bally hollow, who, on any member of his family falling ill, used to bring doctor, medicine and *khat* (*charpoy* for the removal of dead bodies) all at once. Kaviraj Bijayratna Sen has pointed out that the so-called plague is by no means a new disease in this country. This disease is called *bradhna* in the *Ayurveda*. It has not been quite right to compel medical practitioners to report all so-called plague cases to the Health Officer. Many well-known *kavirajes* have given up treating cases of mumps and fever attended with glandular swellings or pain. This is not desirable.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Oct. 27th, 1896.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

3. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 27th October says that severe scarcity has

The country's own duty in the scarcity.

broken out over the whole country. In many places there has been no cultivation at all, and where there has been any cultivation, the standing crops are withering for want of rain. The prospect is, accordingly, exceedingly gloomy. The country has not suffered a calamity like this for a long time.

It will be idle to expect much in the way of alleviation of the distress from the English rulers. The people themselves should be up and doing. The rich people of the country spend money like water on luxuries and idle amusements, but they have as yet taken no note of the sufferings of their poor fellow-countrymen. In Bengal Maharaja Jotindra Mohan Tagore should take the lead, and all rich and well-to-do people, not only zamindars, but even Government servants in receipt of large salaries, should send in subscriptions for the relief of distress to him. Those who possess any influence with rich men should exert themselves now in order to save their poor countrymen from the jaws of death. Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna came down from Benares to present a farewell address to Sir Charles Elliott. Can he not come down now? If he cannot render any pecuniary help himself, he can at least induce many Rajas and Maharajas, whose spiritual teacher he is, to contribute money for the relief of distress. The Maharaja of Darbhanga, Raja Suryyakanta of Mymensingh, Raja Sasisekhar of Tahirpur, and Maharani Swarnamayi of Kasimbazar are the leading zamindars in their respective parts of the province, and they ought, without losing time, to commence operations.

SULABH DAINIK,  
Oct. 27th, 1896.



## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

**DARUSSALTANAT  
AND URDU GUIDE,**  
Oct. 22nd, 1896.

4. The *Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide* of the 22nd October says that the rumour that Sir Alexander Mackenzie is going to resign has created a good deal of anxiety in the mind of the people of Bengal. It would be improper for the writer, who is a Musalman, to say that His Honour is not a good ruler, and it would be bestowing on him too high an encomium to say that he is a real well-wisher of the people of Bengal. The fact is that a Lieutenant-Governor is bound to govern in accordance with the policy of the Government of India, and possesses little freedom himself. It is true that the Musalmans have reasons to complain against the present ruler of Bengal, but they should remember that they may get a worse ruler in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's successor.

**SULABH DAINIK,**  
Oct. 28th, 1896.

5. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 28th October is decidedly opposed to the proposal of perpetuating the memory of the 60th year of the Queen's reign by the erection of a statue. The best means of enthroning the Queen in the heart of the Indian people is not the erection of a statue, but the doing of something which will go straight to their heart. Famine is stalking through the length and breadth of the country. Millions are starving. Open your purse strings. Open *annachatras* in the name of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and let the starving millions be fed. This will be more sovereignlike, more generous, and withal better calculated to celebrate the 60th year of the Queen's reign than a statue. A statue may be disfigured, as one has already been in Bombay, but even the most disloyally disposed will learn to love and respect the Queen if the Government comes to the rescue of the starving people at this critical moment.

## URIYA PAPERS.

**URIYA AND NAVASAM  
VAD,**  
Sept. 2nd, 1896.

6. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* of the 2nd September is of opinion that the Bhograi embankment in the Balasore district should be repaired without delay, and steps should be taken to drain flood water, which accumulates for days together in certain places.

**URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD.**

7. The same paper regrets that the abolition of the Kamarda outpost has produced inconveniences which have become simply intolerable. The dead bodies of those who are drowned in water or killed by snakes are generally allowed by the permission of the local police to remain without cremation or burial for four days.

**SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI,**  
Sept 2nd, 1896.

8. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* of the 2nd September suggests that the inconveniences of third-class railway passengers in Indian Railways should be removed without any more delay, as their contributions form the major portion of the income of the Railway Administrations. Better lights and better urinals and latrines are the things most wanted in third-class carriages, and these should be supplied without any delay.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 31st October 1896.